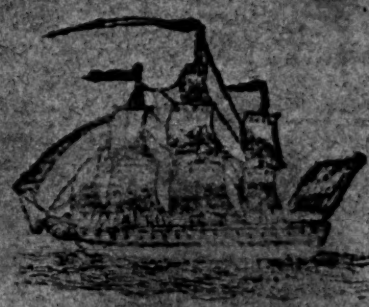




Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday.
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. C. Marsteller, v. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published.

BY COTTON AND STEWART;

And for sale at their Store,

(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published.

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC'S

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received.

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia.

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick and Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St. Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 8.

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

THE Mount-Vernon Fishing-Shore, together with the Sticking Tubs, to rent for the next season or for a longer time if desired.

Bulhrod Washington.

January 3.

City Tavern and Hotel,

ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the public in general, that he has taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city, called THE CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. John G. Gadsby. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as to exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the best in the Union, and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15.

Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

January 16.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS.

55 hogheads 1st and 2d quality—FOR SALE BY

R. Veitch & Co.

January 12.

d3w

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of

Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages

of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sizing and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse

Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vi-

negar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons

Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 12.

d.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 2, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday next the 5th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 3

3w

EDUCATION.

THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,

PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in this place, for the purpose of teaching twenty young gentlemen (should so many offer) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will instruct them in the various Languages, to wit, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Application to be made at Mr. James Bacon's, King-street.

January 3.

d

WASHINGTON TAVERN, LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Washington Tavern, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitting attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia, Jan. 1—3.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

WANTED,

A strong, likely HORSE, about 16 hands high, suitable for a chair or saddle.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 17.

3.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

A GENTLEMAN, who has devoted a considerable part of his time to the study of foreign languages and the manner in which they may be taught with most advantage, is desirous to give *Lessons in French*, which, being now considered as a necessary branch of polite education, he flatters himself to meet with sufficient encouragement—and the method of teaching which he means to adopt, (being that of Mr. N. Dufief, so generally approved of) added to a strict attention to a clear and proper pronunciation, will enable his pupils to acquire the language in a shorter time, than that which has hitherto been in use—of which a little experience will prove the truth of his assertion.

As his family lives a short distance from Alexandria, he intends to remove to the town as soon as he finds a prospect to defray the expences of house-keeping, and invites therefore those who wish to be instructed to make their applications, the sooner the better, to Mr. GENERES, who will give the necessary information.

A. B. He likewise proposes to teach the Spanish and German Languages, should any scholars offer.

January 17.

d

TICKETS

FOR SALE AT

R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,

IN THE

Black River Lottery, No. 2.

The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of \$ 30,000

1 of 20,000

2 of 10,000

Present price of Tickets, \$8 ⁵⁰/₁₀₀.

December 29.

THE

Charitable Marine Society Lottery

Recommences drawing this afternoon, at three o'clock. The first drawn blank will be entitled to two hundred dollars. The capital prizes remaining in the wheel are—

1 of 5000

1 of 3000

1 of 2500

1 of 2000

2 of 1500

1 of 1000

4 of 750

Besides a great number of smaller prizes of 400, 300, 200, 150, 75, 30, 20, &c.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of Six Dollars, for sale at R. Gray's Book-store, where a correct check of the drawings are kept, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Warranted undrawn Tickets given for Prizes as soon as drawn.

January 9.

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels Isle May SALT,

FOR SALE, BY

Lawrafon and Fowle.

ALSO,

Landing from Schooner Elizabeth, Captain

Newcomb, from Boston,

50 hogheads Muscovado Sugars,

30 boxes fresh Chocolate.

1 case Straw Bonnets

1 do. American Check, Diaper & Ticken.

IN STORE,

A few pipes Holland Gin,

30 casks Malaga Wine,

Coffee, Chocolate, Mould and Dipt Can-

dles, Brown Soap, Boston Bay Mackarel—

Shad, No. 1 Beef, 3000 sides Soal Leather,

100 pieces Ravens Duck, 5 trunks Men and

Womens' Shoes of different qualities.

December 27.

3aw3w

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.

10 do. Alexandria and Washington Roa

ditto.

3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.

24 do. Marine Insurance do.

Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

October 4.

cott

Printing in its various branches

executed with accuracy and dispatch,

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, STILL'S of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE. SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for Ships or Buildings, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make GRATES handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION, On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-

" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the tenth and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's advertisement. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths."

Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803. Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography. Pike's Arithmetic, large and small. Hymns and Spiritual Songs. School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-

dia.

October 29.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, November 30.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a
repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

[Mr. Pickering's Speech continued.]

Gentlemen have said much about insur-
rection; and, in language not very concilia-
tory, pointed all their illusions to the peo-
ple of New England. Our rulers pro-
nounced them rebels, more than thirty years
ago: while many then unborn now wish to
cover themselves with their mantle, and to
share the honors of the patriots of seventeen
hundred and seventy-six.

But why should gentlemen be surprised
that great discontents prevail in the country;
and that the legislatures, with a deliberation
and solemnity which should command at-
tention, have pronounced their opinions
of the embargo. Gentlemen will recollect
that there the revolution began, of which
Boston was the cradle. And if they will
turn to the declaration of independence,
they will find one of the reasons for the co-
lonies separating themselves from G. Bri-
tain, and renouncing the government of the
king, was their enacting laws "For cutting
off our trade with all the world."

Mr. President, in a public document on
our tables, we are told, that "after a period
of twenty-five years of peace, hardly inter-
rupted by transient hostilities, and of pros-
perity unparalleled in the history of nations,
the U. States are for the first time, since
the treaty which terminated the revolutiona-
ry war, placed in a situation equally diffi-
cult, critical and dangerous."

That our country has enjoyed such unex-
ampled prosperity I readily agree; but the
present is not the first time that these states
have been placed in a difficult, critical and
dangerous situation.

The gentleman from Connecticut yester-
day noticed the most difficult crisis. In
1793, it required all the firmness and im-
mense popularity of President Washington
to stem the torrent of popular delusion, that
was hurrying the U. St. into the vortex of
the French revolution.

In 1794, the same steadiness, the same
undeviating pursuit of the public welfare,
in spite of popular clamor and formal oppo-
sition, were necessary to institute a mission
to Great Britain, to negotiate and settle with
that government questions of the highest
moment to these states, and which, if they
remained much longer unsettled might en-
danger the peace of the nation. The nego-
ciation, committed to the conduct of a states-
man, than whom our country has produced
not one more firm, more wise, or more up-
right, was, by his candor, ability and deci-
sion, brought to a happy conclusion, in fewer
months than some more modern negotia-
tors have occupied years, without being
brought to any conclusion; unless their ut-
ter failure may be called a conclusion.

In 1795 the United States were agitated
to their centre, by the opposition to the Bri-
tish treaty. Artful and aspiring demagogues
seized upon the known prejudices of the
people in regard to the two great contending
nations; and exerting all their faculties to
keep up the popular delusion, hoped that,
by the loud and extended clamor, the pre-
sident would be deterred from ratifying the
treaty which Mr. Jay had so happily con-
cluded. Here again were displayed the
firmness and patriotism of Washington. Al-
ways determined to pursue the true interests
of the people, although at the hazard of his
own popularity, he ratified the treaty. Here
it was presumed all opposition would cease.
But it again appeared, and with a more for-
midable aspect, in the national legislature.
But I will not dwell upon it. The treaty
was finally carried into execution. It had,
however, one more enemy to encounter.

Revolutionary France, wishing to involve
us in a war with Great Britain, which this
treaty (merely of amity and commerce) had
prevented, pretended that it was equivalent
to a treaty of alliance with Great Britain.
And seizing upon this pretence, at once to
vent her resentment, and gratify the rapaci-

ty of her rulers with the plunder of our ci-
zens, she let loose her cruizers upon our
commerce.

We urged the obligations of treaties, vi-
olated by these captures. She answered,
that she found only a real disadvantage in
those obligations; and continued her depreda-
tions. Repeated missions of respectable
ministers to Paris endeavored to propitiate
her rulers, and prevail on her to put a stop
to such enormities. But they were deaf to
the voice of justice. Then it was that our
government authorised an armed commerce,
and equipped a small but gallant navy for
its protection; and made other defensive
preparations, such as have been stated by
the gentleman from Connecticut.

If, Sir, our country is now placed in a
situation more "critical, difficult, and dan-
gerous," than at any of the periods to which
I have adverted, though I am very far from
adopting that opinion, where shall we look
for the cause? If in 1794, when England
had powerful associates in her war with
France, and the latter had been compara-
tively but little extended beyond her natu-
ral limits, the United States with perhaps
two thirds of their present population and
less than half her present revenue, were a-
ble to induce England to accede to her just
demands, and to close all differences by an
advantageous treaty: how has it happened,
that the present administration, with all the
accession of power from an increased po-
pulation, and a more than doubled reve-
nue, when too, gigantic France wielded the
force and the resources of continental Eu-
rope, and England, single handed, was left
to meet a world in arms, how has it hap-
pened, that with these superior advantages,
and more powerful means, all the negotia-
tions of the present administration with
England [once excepted, of local rather than
general application] have failed? Had they
been conducted with equal ability, candor
and dignity, must they not have produced
as early and at least as advantageous re-
sults? Was this a cause of their failure,
that points of questionable right, because
not settled by the universally acknowledged
law of nations, and therefore of doubtful or
hopeless attainment, were pertinaciously in-
sisted on?

Mr. President—to find a remedy for e-
vils as well in the body politic as in the na-
tural body, it is necessary to investigate
their causes.

Nearly eight years have elapsed since we
were told, by the highest authority in the
nation, that under the auspices of the fe-
deral government, the United States were
then "in the full tide of successful experi-
ment." And the report on our tables, to
which I have before alluded, declares, in
grave and solemn language that during a
period of five and twenty years, which
brings us down to the embargo, the United
States have enjoyed a "prosperity unexam-
pled in the history of nations." Yet during
the whole of this period of unequalled pros-
perity, arising from the active pursuits of
commerce and agriculture, each giving life
and vigor to the other, that commerce has
been exposed to the aggressions of the bel-
ligerent nations. For those of Great Bri-
tain up to near the close of 1794, compensa-
tion was made, pursuant to the provisions
of Mr. Jay's treaty. For the like aggres-
sions by Spain, the like indemnity was given
by virtue of the treaty with that power,
concluded in October, 1795. For French
spoliations during the whole period of the
revolutionary war (spoliations which have
been estimated at not less than millions of
dollars) we have received nothing! Nor
have we obtained any reimbursements from
Spain for the spoliations committed by her
cruisers, after she became the ally of France.

Captures and condemnations, however,
more or less extended, have never ceased:
notwithstanding all which, and the contin-
ued impressment of seamen from our mer-
chant vessels, the same unexampled pros-
perity has attended us; until suddenly, and
to the astonishment of the nation, this flow-
ing tide of successful commerce and agri-
culture was stopped by that fatal measure,
the embargo. The shock was aggravated
by the concealment of its real cause. Sir,
I hazard nothing in asserting, that to this
day that cause has not been satisfactorily
declared. Allow me time to justify this
assertion. I will bring together facts and
circumstances, and then gentlemen will
judge whether my conclusion be erroneous
or just.

On the 14th of December, 1807, the des-
patches brought by the Revenge from our
ministers at Paris, were delivered to the
secretary of state. On her arrival at New
York, reports brought by her stated, that the
French emperor had declared that there
should be no neutrals. The sources of infor-
mation, and the character of the emperor,
rendered those reports worthy of credit;
and though afterwards publicly and stoutly
denied, they were believed; and no gen-

tleman here will now be inclined to doubt
the fact. These reports, and the mystery
which surrounded the recommended em-
bargo, naturally excited suspicions and al-
arms.

[Speech to be continued.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 30.

DEBATE

On the Resolution for raising Fifty Thou-
sand Volunteers.

[CONTINUED.]

[Mr. Eppes's Speech continued.]

I have read this statement, sir, (said Mr.
Eppes) because it is the deliberate and grave
statement of a man arrived at that period of
life when he is not so much under the influ-
ence of passion. It is a statement of facts,
which if made by myself, might be attrib-
uted to party feeling. It proves that it never
has been the policy of this nation lightly to
embark in war. And however the gentle-
man from N. York and myself may differ in
other respects, we unite in this; that no e-
vil is so great as war, except a surrender of
our independence; nothing short of an at-
tack on which should induce any nation to
resort to this alternative, injurious to every
nation, but particularly so to ours.

So far then as we have progressed in our
present situation, so far as the course pur-
sued was calculated to preserve peace, it was
a course which justice and humanity dictat-
ed, and which has been approved by the na-
tion. But is there never to be an end to the
sufferance of a nation? Is there no time
when we shall act? The idea of a permanent
embargo—and when on this part of the sub-
ject, I shall perhaps be told, as another gen-
tleman was yesterday, that my observations
resemble more the slang of an ale-house,
than the debate of a deliberate body—this
idea, I observe, is to be found in the speech-
es of those who opposed the measure. Such
an idea cannot be inferred from the conduct
of members of this house, or from any
thing else which has occurred. It proceeds
only from men, who from the first moment
the measure was laid on the table, endeav-
ored to place it in the most odious colors.
Immediately after the measure was adopted
last winter, what takes place, sir? A man,
distinguished by the favor of the people, a
man advanced in years, the very man who
in '98, kept back the dispatches from Mr.
Adams, and had almost plunged us into a
war with France by this act. What does he
do? In 1808, he displays the same spirit of
hostility to France, which he manifested in
'98; writes a letter, in which he attributes
the embargo to French influence, to the
mandates of Bonaparte. [Mr. Gardener
requested the gentleman from Virginia to
name him.] Mr. Eppes.—"General" Pic-
KERING. [It appeared to be doubted whe-
ther Mr. Eppes was in order.] Mr. Smilie
said, that if the gentleman from New York
was permitted to impute his own govern-
ment, a reply ought certainly to be allowed.
Mr. Eppes continued. I wish it to be un-
derstood by the speaker and the house, that
I hold myself responsible to my man who
is injured by my observations. No circum-
stance shall deter me from expressing the
truth in relation to our affairs. It is time
that the nation should see the strange union
of sentiment between gentlemen in opposi-
tion, and that government which has injur-
ed us most. I am responsible for my asser-
tions: I have a right to discharge my duty
in that way which I please, and in that way
I will. I then say this letter proceeded
from the man who in 1798 was willing was
anxious to involve the U. S. in a war with
France. There was a party in this country
in favor of it; and if correctly informed,
the man who wrote this famous letter, is the
head of that very party; a party known and
connected under the name of the Essex Jun-
to. This was the first stroke at the em-
bargo; and what took place afterwards? I re-
gret that a gentleman from Massachusetts
(Mr. Livermore) is not in his place, whose
speech as delivered to his constituents, was
sent here some weeks before our last ad-
journment, said to have been delivered to
the inhabitants of his district, in which he
declared that southern members of influence
in the republican party here, had openly de-
clared to him their hostility to commerce!
The gentleman has had the candor to declare
that he did not make to his constituents such
a statement; but, sir, it was circulated as
his speech, immediately previous to the e-
lection, and although the gentleman never
made such a speech, many people in Massa-
chusetts believed that he had not only made
the speech, but that it was a deliberate ex-
pression of his sentiments. These things
justify the statement of the gentleman from
Massachusetts, (Mr. Story) that misrepresen-
tations have been spread amongst the
people. The federal printers have united

in giving currency to these misrepresen-
tations. They have even made speeches to
the members of congress; they have made
them accuse the majority of congress of be-
ing under French influence. A sentiment
of this sort has been given in a speech of the
gentleman from N. York, (Mr. Gardener)
tho' it is denied.

[Mr. Gardener said he never had ex-
pressed such an opinion; the speech which
he had seen printed had not conveyed the
idea. He never intended to express such
an idea; for however he differed in opinion
with gentlemen, he never had the slightest
suspicion that gentlemen were governed by
dishonest motives. He should hold it in
course as pernicious to the nation, and
would cease to do so, thus performing his
constitutional right, and a duty from which
would never shrink.]

It never has been my habit (continued
Mr. Eppes) to attribute to gentlemen im-
proper motives; I never have done so; but
the course which has been pursued will
weight to the opinion already entertained
Great Britain that we are a divided people,
that we are divided in opinion on what the
gentleman from N. York himself has called
a self-evident proposition—that the belli-
rent decrees cannot be submitted to without
a surrender of our rights, independence and
honor. Are we to be surprised that the
people of Massachusetts or of any other
parts of the U. S. are agitated when they
find men so enlightened as their representa-
tives in congress telling them that this must
be a permanent system? Do gentlemen
believe that it is our intention to aban-
don the embargo until our injuries are ad-
dressed, be that soon or late? Do they
believe that we are destitute of sense? I
one unequivocally deny that I ever had such
an idea, or any person with whom I con-
versed on the subject, except the gentle-
man who opposed it, to whom it was con-
sistent to represent it as a permanent measure.
And whatever gentlemen may say on these
subjects, they will do me the justice to say
that at the last session I told them my op-
inion that the period would arrive when the
embargo would be removed; and that when
it was, there was no other course than to
open and direct, or submission. I de-
gentlemen any where to find the embargo
considered as a permanent measure, but
their own speeches and the prints of their
party.

[Speech to be continued.]

MINUTES.

MONDAY, January 10.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Speaker (Mr. Varnum) laid on the
table a petition from 76 inhabitants of the
town of Dunstable, in Massachusetts, stat-
ing it as their opinion that the election of
the state of Massachusetts were illegal,
appointed, and praying that the subject
be taken into consideration by Congress.

Mr. Seaver laid on the table 16 peti-
tions from 8 towns in the county of Norfolk,
Mass. of the same tenor.

Mr. Barker also laid on the table a
petition from the town of Hingham of the same
tenor.

DISRESSED SEAMEN.

The bill for the relief of sick, disabled
and distressed seamen, was read the third
time and its passage decided by Yeas and
Nays as follows.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, W. Alston,
Barker, Bassett, Blackledge, Blake, Burt,
G. W. Campbell, Calhoun, Catts, Duff,
Dawson, Deane, Durall, Ely, Gardner, Har-
ris, Holmes, Howard, Humphreys, Ingham,
Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kelly, Lamborn,
Lyon, Marion, Masters, McGee, McManis,
J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, J. Morrow,
John Morrow, Munford, Nelson,
Newton, Phipps, Porter, J. Richards, Rie-
Russell, Seaver, Shaw, Shann, Smith, Smit-
lie, J. Smith, Steadman, Storrs, Story, Swan-
Sunges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson,
Taylor, Trapp, Van Cortlandt, Verplanck,
Wharton, Wilbour, D. R. Williams, Wilson
and Winn—66.

NAYS.—Messrs. L. J. Alston, Bard, Bots-
Brown, Burwell, Espe, Franklin, Gamble,
Gholson, Gray, Heiter, Hyde, Keane,
Lloyd, Love, Macon, D. Montgomery,
Pugh, Rea, (P.) Rhea, (T.) M. Rich-
Rowan, S. Smith, Sanford, Upham,
Dyke, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, War-
hill, and A. Wilson—20.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,
The house resolved itself into the com-
mittee of the whole, Mr. W. ALSTON in the
chair, on the bill for the division of the In-
diana territory. The blanks in the bill were
filled and it was reported to the House.

[The bill, as reported, provides that after
the 1st day of March next, all that part of
the Indiana territory, which lies west of the
Wabash river, and a direct line drawn

from the soil Wabas-
con, due north to
the U. S. & Can-
ada, temporary go-
vernment territory
and that until other-
wise provided, the
jurisdiction of the
territory on the Mis-
sissippi of government of the
The bill was order-
ed a third reading with-
out debate.

On motion of Mr.
The bill for the
mont, now imprison-
dollar due, as a pen-
through a committee
chairman in the chair
house and ordered to
third reading.

MAVAIL EST.
On motion of Mr.
up the report of the
on the amendments
authorising the pres-
employ an additional
ministers.

The question hav-
curring with the con-
their disagreement
of the Senate, in the
That there be fur-
med, and employed,
the frigates and other
U. States, and gun-
dent of the United S.
empowered to cause
vessels, so soon as the
actual service, respect
at such ports and place
be may deem most e-
on any part of the co-
territories thereon."

Mr. Allyn explai-
should now vote
on a former occasion.
House would not con-
of the whole in their
first amendment.

Mr. Seaves assign-
rate in a speech of al-

Mr. May made
hour and a quarter in
ments from the Senat

Mr. Rhea (F.) spo-

Mr. D. R. Williams
is a speech of near a

Mr. Smilie spoke
about fifteen minutes.

Messrs. Bacon, D.

spoke a short time in
ments from the Senat

The question was
ing with the commit-

their disagreement
of the Senate, and o-

Paris, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Al-
Bard, Bassett, Black-
Lyle, Brown, Duff,
G. W. Campbell, Ch-
pepper, Deane, Des-
Gardener, Gholson,
Hester, Hyde, Holl-
Kenag, Kirkpatrick,
com. Marion, McCr-
A. R. Moore, T. R.
Morrow, Nelson, N-
tr. Pugh, Randolph
J. Richards, M. Ric-
Smilie, J. Smith, S-
ford, Taylor, Upham
Whitchell, Winboun-
Wilson, N. Wilson.

NAYS.—Messrs.
Catts, Dana, Dave-
Lyon, Ely, Findley,
Gough, Green, G-
Harris, Hiley, J. G-
Jenkins, Jones, Kel-
Lyon, Mast-
Moseley, M-
Quincy, Rikely, R-
Rowan, J. K. Smith,
Sunges, Swart, Tag-
Van Allen, Van Co-
Horne, Van Rensse-
So the amendmen-

NEGATIVED.

The other amend-
severally negative
were taken on the
4-40 seamen inste-
nays 73.

The bill of cour-
seems, as it origi-
divested of the ame-
had made, and sim-
ment by the execut-
men and marine.

TUESDAY.—
from the senate,
they insist on the
for employing un-
men and marine
pointed a commit

from the said Wabash River and Post Vincennes, due north to the territorial line between the U. S. & Canada, shall for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory to be called ILLINOIS, and that until otherwise ordered by the Legislature of the said Illinois territory, Kaskaskia on the Mississippi, shall be the seat of government of the territory.]

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without a division.

On motion of Mr. Dana,

The bill for the relief of Edward Beemont, now imprisoned for the sum of 400 dollars due, as a penalty to the U. S. went through a committee of the whole, Mr. PIERCE in the chair, was reported to the house and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

On motion of Mr. Story, the house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the amendments of the Senate to the bill authorizing the president of the U. States to employ an additional number of seamen and marines.

The question having been stated on concurring with the committee of the whole in their disagreement to the first amendment of the Senate, in the following words:

"That there be fitted out, officered, manned, and employed, as soon as may be, all the frigates and other armed vessels of the U. States, and gun-boats: That the president of the United States be authorized and empowered to cause the frigates and armed vessels, so soon as they can be prepared for actual service, respectively, to be stationed at such ports and places on the sea coast, as he may deem most expedient, or to cruise on any part of the coast of the U. States or territories thereof."

Mr. Minor explained the reasons why he should now vote differently from his vote on a former occasion. He wished that the house would not concur with the committee of the whole in their disagreement to the first amendment.

Mr. Sturges assigned the reasons for his vote in a speech of about 20 minutes.

Mr. Story made a speech of about an hour and a quarter in favor of the amendments from the Senate.

Mr. Rhea (T.) spoke against them.

Mr. D. R. Williams replied to Mr. Story in a speech of near an hour.

Mr. Smith spoke on the same side for about fifteen minutes.

Messrs. Bacon, Lyon and Durell, each spoke a short time in favor of the amendments from the Senate.

The question was then taken on concurring with the committee of the whole on their disagreement to the first amendment of the Senate, and CARRIED by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, W. Alston, Bard, Bassett, Blackledge, Blount, Boyd, Ecker, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, Chittenden, Clopton, Culpepper, Deane, Desha, Eppes, Franklin, Gaudinier, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gray, Heister, Hoge, Holland, Howard, Johnson, Kenon, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Lloyd, Macon, Marion, McCrery, D. Montgomery, N. K. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, J. Morrow, Nelson, Newble, Nicholas, Porter, Fugh, Randolph, Ra, (P) Rhea, (T.) J. Richards, M. Richard, Seaver, Smelt, Smith, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Taylor, Upham, Veplanc, Wharton, Whitcomb, Wilbour, D. R. Williams, A. Wilson, N. Wilson, Win—68.

NAYS—Messrs. Bacon, Blake, Clay, Cais, Dana, Davenport, Dawson, Durell, Elliot, Ely, Findley, Fisk, Gardner, Goldsborough, Green, Harris, Holmes, Humphreys, Isley, J. G. Jackson, R. S. Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Kelly, Kerr, Lewis, Livermore, Lyon, Masters, Milled, J. Montgomery, Mosely, Mumford, Newton, Pitkin, Quincy, Riker, Rowan, Russell, Shaw, Smith, J. K. Smith, Steadman, Toner, Story, Sturges, Swart, Teggart, Thompson, Troup, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Van Dyke, Van Hone, Van Rensselaer—55.

So the amendment of the Senate was NEGATIVE, by a majority of thirty.

The other amendments of the Senate were severally negatived. The yeas and nays were taken on the amendment for inserting 4400 seamen instead of 2000—yeas 41—nays 73.

The bill of course is now sent back to the Senate, as it originally went from thence, divested of the amendments which the body had made, and simply authorizes the president by the executive of 2000 additional seamen and marines.

TUESDAY.—A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they insist on their amendments to the bill for employing an additional number of seamen and marines, and that they have appointed a committee of conference on the

part to confer with a committee of the house of representatives on the subject.—The house did not act on the message.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19.

To the politeness of a gentleman of this town, we are indebted for the following extract of a letter of a later date from Liverpool than any here tofore received, and containing important and pleasing intelligence from Spain.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, to a gentleman of this town, dated

NOVEMBER 21, 1808.

"Some days ago dispatches arrived from Spain, advising that the French army under the command of general Ney, 25000 men strong, attacked the Spanish army under the command of general Blake, 17,000 strong—the action lasted nine hours, during which the Spaniards retained their ground, but finding themselves so inferior in numbers, they retreated during the night to Bilbao, and two days after fell back twenty miles further, where they were joined by the troops from the Baltic, under the command of general Romana—On the 5th of this month they attacked the French and the battle lasted four days, the French were completely defeated, Ney is killed, besides 9000 killed, wounded and prisoners—Blake is wounded. It is said the numbers of the two armies were nearly equal, but the objects for which they fought are very different."

To the Senate and House of representatives of the United States—

I communicate to congress certain letters which passed between the British Secretary of State, Mr. Canning, to Mr. Pinkney our minister plenipotentiary at London. When the documents concerning the relations between the United States and Great Britain were laid before Congress at the commencement of the session, the answer of Mr. Pinkney to the letter of Mr. Canning had not been received, and a communication of the latter alone would have accorded neither with propriety nor with the wishes of Mr. Pinkney. When that answer afterwards arrived, it was considered that as what had passed in conversation had been superseded by the written and formal correspondence on the subject, the variance in the statements of what had verbally passed was not of sufficient importance to be made the matter of a distinct and special communication. The letter of Mr. Canning, however, having lately appeared in print, unaccompanied by that of Mr. Pinkney in reply and having a tendency to make impressions not warranted by the statements of Mr. Pinkney, it has become proper that the whole should be brought into public view.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Jan. 17, 1809.

LONDON, Sept. 24, 1808.

SIR,

I am now enabled to transmit to you a copy of Mr. Canning's answer, received only last night, to my note of the 23d of Aug.

This answer was accompanied by a letter of which also a copy is enclosed, recapitulating what Mr. Canning supposes to be "the substance of what has passed between us at our several interviews previous to the presentation of my official letter."

To the accompanying paper I think it indispensable that I should reply without delay. Supporting with politeness, but with firmness, the statements, which I have already had the honor to make to you, of the conversations in question, and correcting some errors upon points, which Mr. Canning has thought fit to introduce into his letter, but which I had not supposed it necessary to mention in detail in my dispatches.

I shall not detain Mr. Atwater with a

view to this reply; but will take care to forward a copy of it by an early conveyance. My official note and the answer to it being perfectly explicit, Mr. Canning's misapprehensions (for such they are) of previous verbal communications can scarcely be very important in a public view; but it is, nevertheless, of some consequence that, whatever may be the object of his statement, I should not make myself a party to its inaccuracies, by even a tacit admission of them.

I do not perceive that a formal reply to the more official paper can now be of any advantage; but I shall probably take occasion to combine with my reply to the one paper some observations upon the other.

I regret extremely that the views which I have been instructed to lay before this government, have not been met by it as I had at first been led to expect. The overture cannot fail, however, to place in a strong light the just and liberal sentiments by which our government is animated, and in other respects to be useful and honorable to our country.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest consideration,

Sir,

Your most ob't. humble serv't.

WM. PINKNEY.

Hon. James Madison, &c.

[Here follows the letter of Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney, already published. If, on examination, there should appear to be any variation between the original and the copy, we shall notice it in our next.

Great Cumberland Place,
September 24, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your answer to my official note of the 23d of last month, relative to the British orders in council of January and November, 1807, together with a statement of "the substance of what has passed between us at our several interviews, previous to the presentation of that note."

I shall lose no time in transmitting to my government copies of both these papers, upon the last of which I will take the liberty, in the course of a few days, to trouble you with some observations.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest consideration,

Sir, your most ob'dt serv't.

WM. PINKNEY.

The right hon. Geo. Canning, &c. &c.

LONDON, October 11, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit enclosed a copy of my reply to Mr. Canning's letter to me, of the 23d of last month, accompanying his official answer of the same date to my note of the 23d of August.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration,

Sir, your most obedient humble serv't.

WM. PINKNEY.

Hon. James Madison, &c. &c.

[Mr. Pinkney's answer to Mr. Canning's letter to-morrow.]

Retaking of the Schooner Liberty.

The officer and men belonging to the Wasp sloop of war, who were put on board the sch. Liberty, of Brewster, which was advertised in this Gazette of the 5th instant, as stolen from the harbor of Plymouth, and mentioned in our last as taken by the Wasp, off Race Point, arrived in town on Tuesday night last, from Provincetown, where she (the Liberty) put in, owing to head winds.—They are said to state, that on Monday night, a party of about forty "Indians" headed by "Blue, or Red Jacket," boarded the Liberty, put the Wasp's officer and crew on shore, and then took the "Liberty" to put to sea.—These "Indians," are said to be descendants of the "Aborigines," who destroyed the tea in the year 1774.

New-York paper.

TO HIRE, by the Year,

A smart NEGRO BOY, about 14 years of age.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 17.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Warranted undrawn

TICKETS in the above Lottery for sale at the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette.—Present price Six Dollars; but will raise on Monday to Six Dollars Twenty-five Cents.

There has been ten days drawing, and the wheel has gained 10,750 Dollars, and no prize higher than 300 Dollars as yet drawn.

JANUARY 13.

For BALTIMORE,

The Schooner

SEAFLOWER,

CLEMENT MARSHALL, Master

Will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board now lying at Lawrence's wharf.

January 19.

31*

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette, [Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court

of St. Marys' County, & state of Maryland, will be exposed at Public Sale, at the house of Elizabeth S. Barber, in St. Mary's near Chaptico, on the 11th day February, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

The personal property of Richard Bond,

Late of the aforesaid County and state deceased. Consisting of

Several Negroes, Horses, a Carriage, &c.

Upon a credit of six months. Good security will be required, with interest from the day of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars, all under, cash. The sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

REBECCA WHITE BOND,

Executrix.

January 19

law3w

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Bond, late of the aforesaid county and state, deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same for adjustment, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, at or before the 13th day of July next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1809.

Rebecca White Bond,

Executrix,

January 19.

law6m

Astonishing Female Artist.

[This young Lady's performance is entirely different from the young Lady's who performed in Alexandria about a year since.]

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria are respectfully informed, that a more singular and surprising instance of the wonderful productions of nature, was, perhaps, never so apparently demonstrated, as in the case of MISS SARAH ROGERS, a young Lady who has performed in Baltimore for some time past, and by the solicitations of a number of reputable families, has been induced to spend a few days in Alexandria, at Mr. Thornton's, King-street, between Water and Union-streets.

Miss ROGERS is a native of New Hampshire—she was born without the use of either hands or feet, but the amends made in the exercise of her other faculties, surpasses all human belief; without the use of any of her limbs, and with her mouth only, she will paint elegant Flowers and Landscapes, Mix Colours, Write, Thread a Needle, Cut Paper, or Cloth with the Scissors, held in her mouth &c. &c.

Those ladies and gentlemen, who are desirous of seeing the displays of genius exhibited by this Young Lady, and one of the fine arts explored in a most extraordinary manner, without the natural use of the hands and arms, and with the mouth only, are invited to improve the present and perhaps the only opportunity they ever will have, of partaking of this delightful and rational amusement, as they may not in a great number of years, if ever again, behold so pleasing and wonderful a sight.

Hours of admission every day and evening, (Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening.

Admission twenty-five cents.

N. B. Large Paintings fit for framing, and gentlemen's Watch papers elegantly executed by this Young Lady, for sale at the above place.

January 13.

LANDED TO-DAY,

21 bales nice Upland Cotton,

AND FOR SALE BY

E. GILMAN.

December 20.

31law4t

Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch,

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the third of this month a negro man named MOSES, about twenty five years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, rather slender, and very black, his eyes are rather large. Among other clothes he took with him a drab colored big coat rather ragged, a black jacket, a pair of white breeches made of planes, and a pair of old corduroy. I will give the above reward for him, if secured in some jail, and notice sent to me.

David Stuart.

Fairfax County, Va.
6th Jan. (11)

d6t2aw

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rouffett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine and Wrapping Thread, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces—Also Tarred Rope, and other Cords made to any size that may be wanted.

Joseph Harper.

January 6.

co

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria, IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10.

2aw

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday night last, a black Negro slave, named ELIJAH, or LAIGE.—He is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, pitted with the small pox, of a down surly look, stout made—he had on when he went away a blue jacket and trousers nearly new, and took with him from off a bed two pair of Blankets, one bound on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some time back from capt. Rubin Johnson of this place, and lived some time in New York and Boston, and went by the name of Archibald Henderson: he is an artful cunning fellow—can play a little on the violin. Whoever will bring him to me, or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive ten dollars, if taken out of town the above reward, with all reasonable expenses.

Isaac Entwisle.

January 10.

co:2t

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from George Corryell to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to Doctor Charles Carter, will be exposed to sale, on the 9th day of February next, on the premises, a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the north side of Duke-street and east side of Alfred-street, extending upon Duke-street 56 feet and upon Alfred-street 88 feet to a 20 feet alley—Also a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the south side of Duke-street and to the westward of Water-street, extending upon Water-street 27 feet 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 10 inches to a 10 feet alley.

James Keith.

January 9—10.

cots

To Rent.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land. From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, }
Dec. 9—(15.) } lawt

N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

Valuable Family Medicines.

the following well known and Medicines, from Hannah Lee's Patent Medicine Store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at Lee's Patent Medicine Store, No. 56 Maiden Lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throat and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store, New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laic remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor Esq or

September 24,

co

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

30 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugar,
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 tasks first quality Goshen Cheese
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
30 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—many of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Portneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Brandy.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey, Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Salt Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandy wine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's Carrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Red Cord, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 13.

PROFOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
 2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
 3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
 4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
 5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
 6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
 7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
 8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
 9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
 10. The chief English idioms.
 11. A treatise of the English particles, &c.
- The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Cracau, Wailly, Truquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Mure Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and C. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the latest accuracy and taste in their proofing, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. As to subscribers, for the two volumes in 4ds, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be ordered upon paying the full amount of subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GNY.

VOL IX.]

Sales at Ver

On every Tuesday WILL DE

At the Vendue Store, on Water street

A Variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which will be published in the hills of the day—these which are on limitation which are established, and viewed and purchased at the same prices.

P. G. Ma

Cotton and

Have just publi

ALMANAC

Containing a great deal of interesting matter. For sale gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Publ

BY COTTON AND

And for sale at 1

(Price One D

The Exile

A NOVEL By Mrs. Pinckett—late

January 6.

Just Publ

For sale at the Subscri

THE LAW

O 11,

Man as he ought

Neatly bound in boards, one dollar.

ALMAN

For the year 1809, by the single one.

Just Rece

A large supply of PLA

WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cy

No. 16, is received, and in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly for their copies, especially received but a few numbers to pay for one or two numbers to pay for ten or fifteen.

NOTI

THE Subscriber proposes to publish a new *Book and Surgery*, for which he has opened a Shop on the north side of Washington and Water-street, where he will be found at any time. He will be found at his shop, who will in his power, who may please to call on.

Archibald

December 8.

Fishing-Shore

THE Mount Vernon Fishing-Shore, next season or for a long time.

Bushrod

January 3.

City Tavern

ALEXANDRIA

AT THE SIGN OF

WILLIAM

From the City of Ann

RESPECTFULLY and the public in taken that justly celebra

called The CITY TA lately in the possession He hopes, by assiduity the greatest satisfaction no exertions on his part keep up the high character has, as being one on: and assures them have an assortment of good waiters.

Travellers and other accommodations at the reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken month or year.

The papers from the continent are regularly the Coffee-House, adjacent for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be ordered in the evening from one to twenty.

November 15.